


ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE HEALTH  
OF THE  
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT  
OF  
NEWPORT, I. of W.,  
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

BY  
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AND  
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*Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.*

*Isle of Wight;*

PRINTED AT THE COUNTY PRESS, NEWPORT.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT  
OF NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT,

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

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*To the Urban Sanitary Authority, The Town Council of the  
Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this my first Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health on the sanitary condition of your district, I have to point out that having been appointed to the office in April last, the general information it contains applies to that part of the year, April to December inclusive; but having access to the books, memoranda, &c., of the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Foster, I am enabled to give you the statistical portion for the whole year.

The following tabular statements comprise the details of births, sickness, and deaths, also infectious diseases.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.—The estimated population at the end of 1896 was 10,705. The increase of births over deaths numbers 149, thus bringing the population up to a total of 10,854.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered for the year was 171 males and 127 females—total, 298. This gives a birth-rate of 27·45 per 1000, and is a decrease of 31 from the total of the previous year. For comparison I append the birth tables for the past five years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892	143	123	266
1893	142	149	291
1894	125	150	275
1895	152	125	277
1896	161	168	329

DEATHS.—The deaths registered in the district were 149, giving a mortality of 13·72 per 1000. This is a low death-rate as compared with the five previous years, for which I append the following table.

1892	...	...	196
1893	...	...	131
1894	...	...	172
1895	...	...	163
1896	...	...	185

The 149 deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	33, or 3·04 per 1000
„ over 1 year and under 5 years	9, „	0·82	„
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „	7, „	0·64	„
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „	4, „	0·36	„
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „	48, „	4·42	„
„ 65 years and upwards...	48, „	4·42	„

Forty-eight persons, or 4·42 per 1000, were 65 years and upwards; of these—

9 died between 65 and 70 years of age			
24	„	70 „ 80	„
14	„	80 „ 90	„
1	„	90 and upwards	

PREVENTABLE DISEASE.—The total number of deaths from this cause was 4. Of these 2 were due to enteric fever and 2 to diphtheria, giving a mortality of 0·36, assuming the population at 10,854.

For comparison I append an analysis of the deaths from preventable and other diseases for the past 3 years and the months in which they occurred.

1895.

1896.

1897.

Month.	Typhoid.	Diph-theria.	Puer-peral.	Other causes.	Total.	Typhoid.	Diph-theria.	Puer-peral.	Other causes.	Total.	Typhoid.	Diph-theria.	Puer-peral.	Other causes.	Total.
Jan.	2		1	13	16				14	14				17	17
Feb.				19	19				8	8				18	18
March				27	27	1	1		18	20				14	14
April				12	12				16	16				12	12
May				8	8				13	13				15	15
June	2	1		10	13	1			9	10	2	1		5	8
July	1			7	8				10	10		1		11	12
August				5	5				11	11				9	9
Sept.	1			12	13				12	12				15	15
Oct.	1			14	15				19	19				8	8
Nov.	1	1		11	13				23	23				8	8
Dec.				14	14				29	29				13	13
Total	8	2	1	152	163	2	1		182	185	2	2		145	149



As will be seen by the foregoing table, of the total number of deaths from all causes, viz., 149, 2 occurred from diphtheria and 2 from typhoid fever. The remaining 145 are accounted for as follows:—1 diarrhœa, 11 phthisis, 16 heart disease, 33 bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 11 cancer (against 22 last year), 2 violence, 71 other causes. There was no death due to small-pox, scarlet fever, membranous croup, typhus, continued, or relapsing fevers, cholera, whooping cough, measles, or erysipelas.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**—Under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1889, the undermentioned diseases have been notified during the past three years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Scarlet fever ...	7	6	44
Diphtheria ...	19	8	27
Typhoid fever ...	48	15	11
Continued fever ...	10	3	0
Erysipelas ...	7	4	4

**SCARLET FEVER.**—In comparing the list of notified cases for this year with that of 1896 it will be seen that more than half are due to scarlet fever. In only two cases have adults been attacked, the remainder being under 15 years of age, and the cases almost without exception have been of a very mild type.

This disease appearing in a mild form and without any means for prompt and effectual isolation, except that provided at the homes of the patients and which in many cases is worse than useless and in others altogether impracticable, is a most troublesome one to deal with, from the fact that in many cases the health of the patients is so very slightly affected that therefore the disease is allowed to run its course without medical aid being called in or very little attention paid to it, consequently the infection is scattered broadcast in the schools and other places where children, who are especially susceptible to this disease, gather together.

In one or two instances I have myself found—and other cases have been reported to me—children running the streets when in the peeling stage, this being considered by most medical men the most infectious period.

Towards the close of the year the notifications have been less frequent, and I trust that it is permanently on the decrease.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Twenty-seven cases were notified, two only proved fatal. The first occurred June 3rd, A. A., a domestic servant, aged 18 years, was of a severe type, the patient being dead when I received the notification. The sanitary arrangements at her home and also at the house where she was

employed were very bad, but have since been rectified under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector.

The other fatal case occurred July 23rd, and was that of a lad, W. D., aged 7 years, who was of a weakly constitution and quickly succumbed to the disease. I could detect no special cause for the attack and the sanitary conditions were not defective.

Of the remaining 23 cases I am of opinion some were caused by the insanitary condition of their surroundings, while others were of a very slight character, and in my opinion should not have been recorded as diphtheria.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—Eleven cases were notified, two of which proved fatal. A. B. and M. B., July 28th and 29th, both of one family, and aged 14 and 10 years respectively, I could not trace any direct cause for the attack. There were no special conditions attached to the other nine cases. One was an imported case from Gurnard, and the remaining eight appeared to be of a mild type occurring in different parts of the borough and with an utter absence of a common cause.

It is highly satisfactory to note that the total number of typhoid cases is diminishing each year.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—Four cases were notified but do not call for any special remarks.

**INFLUENZA.**—There was a marked absence of this disease, very few cases having occurred during the year.

**MEASLES.**—The epidemic of measles which visited your district in the latter part of 1896 quickly died out in the early part of this year, and the borough has been fairly free from this complaint all through the year, and there has been no fatal case.

**DIARRHŒA.**—There was one death from this cause, that of W. H., on Oct. 22nd. There has been a remarkable freedom from this disease throughout the year.

**CANCER.**—There were 11 deaths registered, against 22 last year. 7·3 per cent. of the deaths were from cancer. The mean percentage of cancer to all the deaths in England and Wales is 2·7.

**VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.**—There were two deaths under this heading, one accidental and occasioned by drowning, the other suicidal. Inquests were held in each case.

In all cases of infectious diseases that have been notified, the houses in which the cases occurred were thoroughly examined by the Sanitary Inspector, and any sanitary defects found to exist were remedied as quickly as possible. Disinfectants were supplied to the occupants if required.

The sewers also have been flushed with disinfectants when I considered it necessary.

Notwithstanding the great improvements which have been effected in the sanitary condition of the houses in the borough, doubtless there are still many in which sanitary defects may be found.

**SANITARY CERTIFICATES.**—During the past year two of these certificates have been applied for and granted on properties (both private residences) after the drainage and sanitary appliances had been brought up to a standard satisfactory to myself and the Sanitary Inspector.

**VISITS AND INSPECTION OF PREMISES.**—During the nine months of my term of office I have made considerably over 100 visits, in many cases in company with the Sanitary Inspector, for the purpose of inspecting houses and premises in which cases of infectious disease were notified, for in every instance was this done, and also others for enquiry into complaints of insanitary conditions, and where necessary have requested the Sanitary Inspector to take steps for their abatement.

**HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.**—This is a matter which, in an old borough like yours, I consider of very great importance, and it has not escaped my notice, but up to the present time it has been impossible to take it in hand.

Your Sanitary Inspector has such a large amount of work on his hands which daily calls for his attention in supervising works of drainage, which is a most important item and which I can say is done most effectually, also in disinfecting rooms, &c., after sickness, that it would be impossible for him to attempt this work at present without neglecting some of the important duties which I have named, and this I could not recommend and I do not think you would wish.

**BAKEHOUSES.**—I have periodically inspected these and the proprietors and occupiers have complied with the regulations. In two or three cases sanitary defects were detected and pointed out and were at once remedied. One bakehouse has been pulled down and rebuilt during the year.



SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—The slaughter-houses in your district are 20 in number. These have been under the regular and constant supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who has reported to me that in spite of his frequent visits some of them are continually found in an objectionable and insanitary state. The attention paid to these places is by no means of a uniform character; in some great care and supervision is taken by the proprietors, but in others it is not so. The condition of these places varies at different times.

A large number of these slaughter-houses are in the heart of the town, closely surrounded by houses, and the neighbourhood thickly populated; under these circumstances I cannot but advise the Council on sanitary grounds to take steps for the provision of a well-constructed public abattoir, which should be placed, if possible, outside the town, with a good air space surrounding it.

There may be difficulties in respect to the establishment of such an abattoir, but I am of opinion that the butchers of the town, who would have an interest in its well-being, would be ready to meet your efforts in this direction.

I note in the reports of the Health Officers from other towns my opinion is fully borne out and the importance of this matter fully recognised. In some towns those butchers that at first were the most violent opponents to the erection of an abattoir very soon became its chief supporters.

I believe an abattoir judiciously managed could be made to cover its own expenses and return a profit, and it would have the beneficial effect of clearing away many of these objectionable slaughter-houses from the midst of a population whose health I cannot but say they must prejudicially affect.

THE KEEPING OF PIGS.—In commenting on this vexed question I cannot but reiterate the remarks contained in the reports made by my predecessor, your late Medical Officer of Health, and also by the Sanitary Inspector.

These animals are frequently kept in a filthy and offensive condition, and being housed in small back yards and gardens and more often than not quite close to the dwelling-houses, the stench is most sickening; also the collection of offensive manure, which cannot be and is not removed at sufficiently frequent intervals, and the wash which is collected once a week and usually at the time of collection is in a sour and offensive state. All this cannot be conducive to the good health and comfort of the inhabitants.

In the absence of any bye-law regulating the distance at

which the sties shall be kept from any dwelling-house, it can be readily understood the difficulty the Inspector has in dealing with the frequent complaints which he receives of these sties. Being for the most part in the rear of the dwelling-houses and only accessible by going through the house, they cannot be kept under constant supervision, and where a number of pigs are kept, if thoroughly clean in the morning they become in a few hours as offensive as before. Under these circumstances I think you would be only doing justice by passing a bye-law, which even if it be prejudicial to the interests of a few, would confer benefit, comfort, and satisfaction on the many.

**BYE-LAWS.**—The new bye-laws recommended by you to the Local Government Board for adoption are still awaiting the approval of that august body, but I sincerely trust that the time will soon come when they will be in active operation in the borough, and then your officers will be able to deal with public nuisances in a prompt and effectual manner.

**PUBLIC SEWERS.**—There have not been many new sewers laid during the past year, although in my opinion many of the sewers are as yet far from being in a satisfactory condition. The existing old brick barrel sewers are defective and in many cases have a large quantity of deposit in them, and being un-ventilated are the cause of a large amount of sewer gas gaining access to the houses which have drains connected with them. I think you will be taking a wise step by replacing these old sewers by others of modern construction at as early a date as possible.

Attention has been given to a more methodical flushing of the sewers, and to facilitate this important work several new man-holes and flushing arms have been provided at the dead ends of the branch sewers; also attention has been given to the flushing of the street catchpits, and where these have been found defective they have been rebuilt. All this must tend to an improved sanitary state of your district, and I am able to report that there has been little or no complaint respecting the sewer ventilators. This I attribute to the improved condition of the sewers through flushing.

I am of opinion that money spent in this direction is a very wise outlay, and if carried out with discretion will be attended with most satisfactory results.

**WATER-SUPPLY.**—The water-supply of the town is of first-class quality, which is borne out by the analysis, both bacteriological and chemical, recently made by Sir E. Frankland, Reigate, Surrey, a copy of which I append.

(Copy).

The Yews,  
Reigate,  
7th August, 1897.

Dear Sir,

## NEWPORT, I.W., WATER.

Herewith I forward analysis and bacterioscopic examination of this water. The two samples for chemical analysis were collected by yourself from the well at the pumping-station, Carisbrooke, and the reservoir respectively, on the 16th ult., whilst the samples for bacterioscopic examination were taken by my chief assistant, Mr. W. T. Burgess, on the 31st ult. These last were immediately packed in ice and put under cultivation the same evening. The samples submitted to chemical analysis differed but little in composition, they were practically identical. Both possessed a very high degree of organic purity, and were of most excellent quality for dietetic purposes. Considering their origin they were also of moderate hardness.

For bacterioscopic investigation five samples were taken from a tap at the works at intervals extending over an hour. These samples yielded respectively 112, 96, 84, 48, and 64 microbes per cubic centimetre, or an average of 81.

Two samples of the reservoir water were also collected, one through a man-hole at the end of the reservoir furthest away from the outlet, and another from a tap on the main supplied from the reservoir and about 40 yards from the reservoir outlet.

After three days' incubation these samples yielded the following results:—

From man-hole	...	152	microbes per c.c.
From tap on main	...	164	,, ,,
Average	...	158	,, ,,

In conclusion neither the chemical nor bacterioscopic examination affords any evidence of pollution or throws any suspicion on the wholesomeness of the water.

The multiplication of microbes in the reservoir is a common occurrence with deep-well waters which are initially of good bacterial quality, although such multiplication casts no suspicion on the wholesomeness of the water.

I am, yours very truly,

E. FRANKLAND.

To Mr. R. H. Walden,  
Sanitary Inspector.



ANALYSIS of two samples of water taken from the well at Carisbrooke pumping-station, I.W., and from the reservoir at Carisbrooke.

Well at pumping station, Carisbrooke, July 16th, 1897,  
12 a.m.

From R. H. WALDEN,  
Sanitary Inspector.

Results of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000:—

Total solid matters	...	29·60
Organic carbon	... ..	·048
Organic nitrogen	... ..	·016
Ammonia	... ..	·008
Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites		·349
Total combined nitrogen	...	·371
Chlorine	... ..	3·1
Temporary hardness	...	13·4
Permanent ditto	...	4·0
Total hardness	... ..	17·4

Remarks—Slightly turbid.

Reservoir at Carisbrooke, I.W., 11.30 a.m., July 16, 1897.

R. H. WALDEN,  
Sanitary Inspector.

Results of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000:—

Total solid matters	...	29·32
Organic carbon	... ..	·039
Organic nitrogen	... ..	·009
Ammonia	... ..	·0
Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites		·394
Total combined nitrogen	...	·403
Chlorine	... ..	3·1
Temporary hardness	...	13·3
Permanent ditto	...	3·8
Total hardness	... ..	17·1

Remarks—Slightly turbid.

(Signed) E. FRANKLAND,  
The Yews,  
Reigate.

The works in connection with the new water-supply which were commenced about the middle of 1896 are not yet completed, owing to the unforeseen difficulties which the contractor has met with in the excavations; but I am informed that they will be completed within the next few months, when I trust



you will be in possession of sufficient water to give a constant supply, the existing intermittent system being inconvenient and in many ways objectionable.

REMARKS.—In conclusion I think you may congratulate yourselves on the health of the town for the past year. Your death-rate has been low. By the prompt and assiduous attention given by you to the sanitary matters which are brought under your notice by your officers you must in time make this old borough in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MILBOURNE L. B. COOMBS.

February 11th, 1898.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR OF THE BOROUGH OF  
NEWPORT, I.W.,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1897.

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*To the Mayor and Town Council, the Urban Sanitary  
Authority of the Borough of Newport, I.W.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your approval my Third Annual Report of the works executed under your authority during the year ending December 31st, 1897.

**MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES.**

During the past year two Dairies have been registered and two withdrawn, the proprietors having relinquished the business. There are now 17 dairymen and 5 purveyors of milk registered within the Borough. All these premises have been frequently inspected by me, and as a rule I have found them clean and every attention given by the proprietors to the lime-washing of walls and the cleanliness of the floors and dairy utensils. Whenever I have had cause to suggest alterations or improvements my advice has had immediate attention. There has been no reason for doubting that the milk supplied is of good quality.

I am sorry that I cannot report quite so favourably of the cowsheds. Some are well built and very satisfactory, while others are very roughly constructed, the drainage far from perfect, and their general construction is such as to make it impossible to carry out the regulations for limewashing, &c., in anything like an effectual or systematic manner. Four of these premises have been dealt with during the year, and the general drainage has been overhauled and put in better condition, and the cowsheds, &c., repaired, so that on the whole I am able to report a decided improvement on their condition of last year.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 20 registered slaughter-houses in the Borough, situated as follows:—

- 11 in Scarrotts Lane
- 1 „ Cross Street
- 1 „ Carisbrooke Road
- 1 „ Chain Lane
- 1 „ Cockrams Yard
- 1 „ Pyle Street
- 1 „ East Street
- 1 „ Nodehill
- 1 „ Orchard Street
- 1 „ Lower High Street.

Nine are used for the slaughter of beasts, nine for slaughtering swine only, while two are not used.

During the year 5 licenses have been renewed for one year and one new license granted for the slaughtering of swine only, thus making an increase of one on the total of last year.

These slaughter-houses have been under frequent inspection and are kept fairly clean and periodically limewashed. The prompt removal of the offals and manure seems to be a matter of some difficulty, and the failure to do so is at times a cause of serious nuisance, but this depends to a very great extent on the way in which slaughter-men do their work. Some seem to delight in being careless and untidy, whilst others are careful to have everything clean and tidy, hence the varied conditions in which the slaughter-houses are kept. Still, I think on the whole they are gradually being brought up to a better standard.

In several instances the floors and yards have been repaired, and acting on my suggestion the walls have been cement rendered to a sufficient height to make them impervious and capable of being washed down with the floors, &c., after slaughtering. This is a great improvement and the proprietors and slaughter-men have expressed themselves well satisfied with the result. In my report for 1896 I pointed out the necessity for improving the condition of Scarrotts Lane, where a number of slaughter-houses are situated, but up to the present nothing has been done. I can only say the necessity still exists and trust that the Sanitary Authority will not allow other matters to crowd it out.

## SCHOOLS.

The drainage and sanitary fittings provided for the public schools are for the most part satisfactory and such as should answer the purpose for which they are intended; but a great deal depends on the manner in which they are looked after by

those responsible, for the most careful arrangement and best fittings will not prove satisfactory unless backed up by judicious oversight.

I have had the drains and sanitary arrangements of several private schools attended to during the year.

### UNSOUND FOOD.

I am able to report that, beyond a little advice to hawkers, no further action has been found necessary, the fruit, fish, meat, &c., being of good quality.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are three such houses registered in the Borough and they are kept clean and in compliance with the regulations relating to common lodging-houses.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health shows the list of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act to be much heavier than last year. In all cases I have made an inspection of the sanitary condition of the premises, and where necessary defects have been remedied.

In 49 cases the sick rooms have been disinfected by me with sulphur dioxide and others have been fumigated by the occupiers under my direction and supervision.

It has not been considered necessary to order the destruction of any bedding or articles of furniture or clothing.

### COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Attention to this part of my duties has taken considerable time and is a work of daily recurrence. The number of complaints of the scavenger's neglect, although numerous, are not on the increase, and I think are due in a great measure to a frequent change of carters more than to wilful neglect. I have endeavoured to have all complaints attended to without delay, but not having the horses and carts under direct control I have not always been able to get the work done so quickly as I should wish. Several complaints have reached me respecting the annoyance caused by the dust and paper, &c., blowing from the contractor's carts while collecting and carting the refuse through the town. I have frequently written to the contractor calling his attention to this matter and requesting him to provide suitable covers for his carts, but he has not done so.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In only two instances have legal proceedings been taken, one for non-compliance with an order to clear a drain which was



blocked and the other for non-payment of an apportionment of expenses incurred by your Authority in carrying out drainage works under statutory notice. In both cases convictions were obtained and the defendants ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings.

### INSPECTION CHAMBERS.

It is satisfactory to note that architects and builders are becoming more alive to the advantages gained by adopting the system of inspection chambers in connection with their plans of house drainage. These chambers when provided with airtight iron covers are not unsightly and provide a ready means of inspection and clearing the drains from obstruction, and I trust their adoption will become more general.

### FLUSHING OF SEWERS.

The flushing of main and branch sewers has not escaped attention, and the results have well repaid the labour and time bestowed on this work. The complaints respecting the sewer ventilating shafts have been considerably less than in previous years, and I attribute this in a great measure to the fact that the sewers having been more frequently flushed has prevented the accumulation of filth from which the foul gases emanate, and I am strongly of opinion that when all the old brick barrel sewers are replaced by good pipe or well-constructed brick sewers and the systematic flushing carefully carried out, there will be very few complaints respecting the ventilators.

### MARKET CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING.

Since May last the Market in St. James's Street has been thoroughly treated and the drains flushed with a good disinfecting solution immediately after the cattle have been removed and the straw and refuse cleared away. Since this has been done very few complaints have been received from the residents as to the offensive smell from the animals.

### BYE-LAWS.

During the year your Authority adopted drainage and other bye-laws, which are greatly needed, and forwarded same to the Local Government Board for approval, but up to the present time they have not come into operation. I trust they will be in the hands of your officers before the close of another year.

In conclusion I venture to think it must be satisfactory to you that I am able to report that out of the large number of preliminary and statutory notices served to abate nuisances and reports made on various properties to amend and reconstruct

drainage, &c., on December 31st last only three preliminary and one statutory notice remained uncomplished with.

In all cases where alterations are being made to comply with my notices I endeavour as far as possible to supervise, and frequently test the work before it is covered up.

This, of course, takes time, but it ensures more care on the part of the workmen when they know that their work is frequently tested, and it also ensures compliance with the terms of the notice.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The following works have been carried out under my notice or advice in connection with my appointment as inspector of water taps and fittings.

Notices served to stop waste of water	...	...	61
Overflow pipes made to discharge in the open air	...	...	34
New syphon flushing cistern fixed in w.c.'s	...	...	68
Automatic tanks provided to flush urinals	...	...	3
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	37
Galvanized storage tanks provided	...	...	20
Pumps removed and town water laid on	...	...	14
New water taps fixed to replace old ditto	...	...	44
Leaky water taps repaired	...	...	77
Leaking water pipes repaired	...	...	32
W.C.'s supplied with water for flushing purposes	...	...	58
Drinking water tanks cleaned out	...	...	10
Water laid on to urinals	...	...	8

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### FOLLOWING IS A DETAILED LIST OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORKS CARRIED OUT.

Houses and premises inspected	...	...	237
Preliminary notices served to abate nuisances	...	...	102
Statutory	„	„	18
Reports made and letters written <i>re</i> unsanitary premises	...	...	190
Complaints received and defects remedied	...	...	172
Complaints received <i>re</i> ashes and house refuse	...	...	37
Notices not complied with on Dec. 31st	...	...	4
Drains tested with the smoke test	...	...	81
Old drains condemned	...	...	72
New drains laid	...	...	104
Drains cleared from obstruction	...	...	97
Leaky drains made sound	...	...	33
Drains disconnected from sewer by ventilating syphons	...	...	75
Premises completely re-drained	...	...	47
Cesspools condemned and filled up	...	...	28
New connections of drains with sewer	...	...	31
Inspection chambers built	...	...	56

Brick drains replaced by pipe ditto	...	...	29
Unglazed tile drains replaced by pipe ditto	...	...	34
Undrained houses provided with drains	...	...	2
Drains ventilated by 4-inch shafts	...	...	45
Stoneware gully traps fixed	...	...	213
Defective soil pipes and vent shafts made good	...	...	22
"Bell" and "D" traps removed	...	...	162
Stoneware sink troughs provided	...	...	31
Stables drained	...	...	22
Trapped pits provided for stables and yards	...	...	23
Objectionable syphons removed from drains	...	...	30
"Dean's" and other grease pits fixed	...	...	15
Yard floors made good	...	...	48
Waste pipes from sinks disconnected from drains	...	...	39
Gully traps removed from inside and fixed outside the house	...	...	27
"Mason's" pits replaced by gully traps	...	...	25
W.C.'s done away with	...	...	13
New w.c's built	...	...	12
"Container" w.c. apparatus condemned and removed	...	...	43
"Container" apparatus burnt out and replaced	...	...	12
W.C.'s provided with a more effectual flush of water	...	...	19
"Wash-down" w.c.'s fixed	...	...	48
New "hopper" basins and traps provided	...	...	76
Slaughter-houses with cement lined walls	...	...	7
Offensive w.c. basins cleansed	...	...	37
Defective syphon traps removed from drains	...	...	22
Soil pipes removed from inside and fixed outside of walls and ventilated	...	...	33
Offensive w.c.'s limewashed	...	...	38
W.C.'s ventilated	...	...	56
Urinals reconstructed or repaired	...	...	18
Lavatory waste pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	12
Bath waste pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	7
New baths fixed	...	...	5
Rain-water stack pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge into gully traps	...	...	95
Ventilating shafts carried higher to be a safe outlet for foul air	...	...	24
Defective rain-water spouting repaired	...	...	24
Domestic work-rooms inspected	...	...	11
Unwholesome premises limewashed	...	...	20
Work-rooms ventilated	...	...	7
Workshops limewashed	...	...	11
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	4
Pigsties condemned and removed	...	...	9
Offensive piggeries cleansed and limewashed	...	...	6



Pigsties provided with drains	...	...	4
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	29
Nuisances abated arising from leaking gas pipes	...	...	4
Overcrowding nuisances abated	...	...	5
Nuisances arising from the improper keeping of animals	...	...	11
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	27
Receptacles provided for the accumulation of house refuse	...	...	7
Old premises condemned and pulled down or closed	...	...	4
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	12
Privies condemned and vaults filled up	...	...	5
Pail closets replaced by water closets	...	...	8
Manure pits built for stable manure	...	...	9
Ash pits condemned and removed	...	...	4
Nuisances abated arising from offensive trades	...	...	4
Ventilation provided to check dry rot in floors	...	...	9

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WALDEN,

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of  
Water Taps and Fittings.

*February 11th, 1898.*

